FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JORNAL DO BRASIL ON PDS MAJORITY IN CONGRESS

PY060226 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 11

[From "Political Things" by Tarcisio Holanda: "Facts Observed"]

[Text] The order of the day given by the Planalto Palace to congressional leaders of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] is to maintain the party's majority in Congress at any price, now that the party is running the risk of becoming a minority by the time Congress reconvenes in March 1981.

The government already has reached the conclusion that an understanding with the Popular Party [PP] is unlikely, not only because of the lack of confidence that undermines relations between the two main leaders of the PP, Magalhaes Pinto and Tancredo Neves, but because the PP congressional bloc is reluctant to reach any understanding with the Planalto Palace.

The possibility that the PDS may lose its congressional majority is not mere speculation but a conclusion drawn from facts. In the last 48 hours, the PDS bloc in the Chamber of Deputies lost two deputies: Rafael Baldacci who had announced his withdrawal, and Mario Stam from the State of Parana who considers his political survival threatened by Antonio Belinatti, the mayor of Londrina [Parana State].

These two withdrawals have reduced the number of the progovernment party bloc in the Chamber of Deputies to 215 deputies, and this number soon could drop to 213 if Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel does not succeed in dissuading the 11 state deputies who are followers of Alacid Nunes, governor of the State of Para, from their decision to quit the PDS.

The two federal deputies who are connected with Governor Alacid Nunes, Deputies Oswaldo Melo and Brabo de Carvalho, already have prepared a note to inform Superior Electoral Court President Cordeiro Guerra of their formal withdrawal from the progovernment party.

PDS Senators Jose Sarney and Jarbas Passarinho and PDS Deputy Nelson Marchezan already are at work to discover potential points of dissatisfaction to avoid regrettable surprises. These three government political leaders believe that an unpredictable situation might be created if the government loses the congressional majority it now precariously holds.

Since the government bloc in the Chamber of Deputies has dropped to 215, and may even drop to 213 deputies, the situation of Jarbas Passarinho in the Senate may become dramatic. He has already been forced frequently to ask help from opposition senators to guarantee the necessary number of votes in matters of interest to Planalto Palace and the PDS.

The PDS had 38 senators until Senator Pedro Pedrossian was appointed governor of Mato Grosso do Sul. It then lost two senators, Saldanha Dercy and Jose Fragelli. The latter replaced Pedrossian and is his personal enemy. The PDS senate bloc was left with 36 members, and this number was reduced to 33 because Senator Lomanto Junior is on a trip and Senators Arnon de Melo and Tarso Dutra are seriously ill.

The critical situation in which the PDS finds itself stems to a large degree from problems of a regional nature. Dissatisfaction prevails in the PDS bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, even among its most fervent progovernment members, over the actions of state governors because they are interested in strengthening their own leadership rather than the position of the party.

It becomes clear that a thinning out of the party bloc in the Chamber of Deputies favors Deputy Djalma Marinho, who is the dissident candidate for the presidency of this congressional body when it reconvenes in March 1981.

If the two deputies from Para State who were mentioned before issue their prepared note and resign from the party, the PDS bloc will be down to 213 deputies. In this case, Deputy Djalma Marinho from Rio Grande do Norte State will--theoretically--need only four more votes to ensure his election.

Planalto Palace and the congressional PDS leadership interpreted differently from the majority of PDS congressmen the bloc's secret balloting held the day before yesterday: Nelson Marchezan received 154 votes, Djalma Marinho obtained 15 votes, there were 18 blank votes and 8 votes were void.

According to the majority of PDS congressmen, that result might be deceiving for Nelson Marchezan. Making calculations in his office yesterday morning with the assistance of Deputy Marcelo Linhares from Ceara, who has just resigned the bloc's vice leadership. Chamber of Deputies President Flavio Marcilio-- also from Ceara--who is an old hand in the chamber, said that 10 to 15 percent of the votes given to Nelson Marchezan in the bloc's secret balloting may switch to Djalma Marinho on the floor when the time comes.

But the secret nature of the bloc's balloting may hurt Djalma Marinho's candidacy with his supporters for the chamber's presidency among opposition congressmen. We have information from reliable sources that Planalto Palace already has initiated understandings to broaden the safety margin for its candidate Nelson Marchezan with some valuable votes from the PP bloc.

Such understandings can be made on safe ground because both Planalto Palace and the PP deputies who would vote for Nelson Marchezan would be interested in maintaining secrecy. The government considers the dissident candidacy of Djalma Marinho as dangerous as the bomb which exploded in the office of the Brazilian Lawyers Association in Rio de Janeiro.

GUIMARAES REELECTED PMDB NATIONAL PRESIDENT

PY081318 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] During a peaceful convention, the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] reelected Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes as the party's national president. The objective of this opposition party now is to intensify the struggle for democracy, aiming especially at the 1982 elections. Here is a report from Brasilia:

In an event which was marked by simplicity, without wearing any kind of identification badges or briefcases or uniformed receptionists, the PMDB this weekend held its first national convention. There were no surprises. Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes was reconfirmed as the party's president. Senator Teotonio Vilela and former Governor Migues Arraes were elected first and second vice presidents respectively, and Senator Pedro Simon was designated secretary general.

WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATE FOR GOIAS GOVERNOR REPORTED

PY061717 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Dom Balduino, bishop of Goias Velha, could be the candidate of the Workers Party at the 1981 elections for governor of Goias State. This information has been disclosed by the treasurer of the Workers Party, Deputy Freitas Diniz. The deputy also confirmed that Luis Inacio da Silva is the party's candidate to replace Sao Paulo Salim Maluf.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER OUTLINES FINANCING TERMS

PY082231 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 15

[Text] Brasilia--French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Cointat, who came to Brasilia to arrange President Figueiredo's visit to Paris, yesterday conceded that his government had to change its strategy concerning financing Brazilian projects due to the fact that the loans requested this year by Brazil went unused "thus causing the forfeiture of French funds earmarked to that effect." He declined to mention, however, the amount Brazil failed to use.

The minister made this statement at a press conference he held at Itamaraty where he outlined the following strategy: the Brazilians will have to state first what they want and define their priorities and only then will France grant the financing (for the purchase of French products).

This new strategy already is being implemented. Minister Cointat held contacts with Ministers Delfim Neto (planning), Cesar Cals (mines and energy), Camilo Pena (industry and commerce), Eliseu Resende (transport), Saraiva Guerreiro (foreign affairs) and Amaury Stabile (agriculture) to have a view of the projects involved in French-Brazilian cooperation.

Directors of the respective Brazilian ministers will attend a meeting to be held on 12 January at the Foreign Trade Ministry in Paris to define priority projects and the timetables for their implementation so that the French can make a decision on their financing.

He said: "France is not as rich as many believe. Since France is a realistic country. I prefer to be briefed on the projects before we provide the financing. We will thus have better results than freezing funds pointlessly. As I am a pragmatic man, I want to begin by telling Brazil this: Let us first finish spending the funds which are already allocated before talking about new financings. France prefers to finance Brazilian projects which are ready or almost ready since it would be negative to freeze funds pointlessly.

Based on the above, the French minister declined to quantify the financing his country will provide to Brazilian projects during Figueiredo's visit which, according to Brazilian sources, would reach $850 million.

The objective of his talks in Brasilia is to set rules "for developing a balanced, harmonious trade" between Brazil and France. He added that "Brazil has fantastic natural resources, since France has no raw materials and has a small geographical area. There will be full cooperation between the two countries.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS 102-PERCENT INFLATION

PY061220 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Even without having final data, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has stated that the November inflation rate is somewhere between 7.2 percent and 7.5 percent, which means that the accumulated inflation for the last 12 months is between 102.3 and 102.9 percent.

The finance minister blamed the high inflation rate on the increase in the prices of wheat and crude oil, of which large quantities were imported in November.

Ernane Galveas indicated, however, that the November trade balance is bound to be substantially better than that of September and October and predicted that the 1981 trade balance is going to be practically the same as this year's.

SENATE REFUSES TO APPROVE MILITARY PROMOTIONS

PY061740 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Dec (AFP)--The Peruvian Senate last night challenged the military hierarchy, which surrendered power only 5 months ago, by refusing to approve the promotions of two brigadier generals to major generals, of one colonel and of two rear admirals to vice admirals.

The armed forces had prepared a list of 26 military officers due for promotion and submitted it to the Senate which, according to the constitution, has to approve or reject the promotions.

The Senate rejected the promotions of Gen Cesar Vinatea who was in charge of radio, press and tv control during Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez' administration, of Gen La Torre di Tolla, former energy and mines minister and current deputy chief of the army general staff, and of Col Edmundo Bocanegra Arroyo.

The Senate also vetoed the promotions of Rear Admirals Hernan Quiroz Alva and Geronimo Cafferat, the latter for having refused to participate in an attempted navy uprising during Velasco Alvarado's administration.

BELGIAN PRINCE ALBERT ARRIVES FOR 8-DAY VISIT

PY061547 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Dec (AFP)--Prince Albert of Belgium arrived here tonight for an 8-day visit during which the prince and his retinue will study the possibilities of strengthening cooperation with Peru.

He was welcomed at the airport by Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, members of the diplomatic corps and high-level Foreign Ministry officials. Prince Albert, who is the brother of King Baudouin, will meet with President Fernando Belaunde tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PRINCE'S VISIT, BOLIVIA

PY061550 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated that the visit to Lima of Prince Albert of Belgium will strengthen friendship between the two countries, seeking also rapprochement between the Andean Group and the EEC. It will also seek cooperation with Peru in the field of technology to be offered by the Belgian Government, Arias stated.

He also said that Peru will support Bolivia in its effort to find a solution to the problem of having an outlet to the sea.

Further Report on Bolivia

PY081315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Dec (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated to the press that the human rights situation in Bolivia has improved and that there are no more complaints in this regard, a fact which is viewed with interest and satisfaction by the Peruvian Government.

The foreign minister indicated that at the Santa Marta conference to be held in mid-December, Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry will propose that new studies be undertaken on the Bolivian case so that the Andean Group may reach a unanimous position on Bolivia.

CUBAN REFUGEES ON HUNGER STRIKE, WANT U.S. VISAS

PY090155 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Dec (AFP)--Approximately 177 Cuban refugees, among whom are women and children, today completed 24 hours of a hunger strike which is designed to support their demand for visas to go to the United States. They asked for these visas in April this year after having arrived in Lima in the aftermath of the invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, staged by 10,000 Cuban dissidents.

Of the 700 Cubans who arrived in Lima, 460 are still staying in tents set up in the Tupac Amaru park, while a few of them are staying with Peruvian families. Most of them have expressed their desire to travel to the United States where they have relatives.

The group has appointed a struggle committee [comite de lucha] which is also demanding a change of their immigration status because they claim that this status has been changed from refugees to resident-immigrants, which makes it impossible for them to leave the country.

Yesterday morning, the 177 dissidents took their mattresses and blankets to a lawn behind the front fence of the park, where the leaders of the struggle committee stated their complaints and remarked that they have been undergoing hardships because of the poor food and disease.

Felipe Wickhan, Ramon Rey Montes de Oca, Santiago Grajales and Benito Ramirez Carranza, leaders of the struggle committee, said: "We are tired of getting no help from anyone. We have sent letters to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, to the Peruvian ministers of interior and justice, to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, to the cardinal for spiritual help and to the chairman of the human rights committee of the chamber [not specified]. From all of them, we have received nothing but silence."

PRIME MINISTER CONFIRMS TELEPHONE TAPPING

PY061800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Dec (AFP)--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa last night confirmed that the Peruvian Armed Forces are conducting telephone tapping of private conversations. He explained that the operation is taking place for reasons of national security alone and that the explanations which are being demanded by public opinion will be given during a secret session of the Senate.

In the meantime, 13 experts in telephone tapping already have spent 80 hours without food in two apartments near Lima's telephone exchange. The experts refuse to open the doors of the apartments which are being besieged by journalists who, according to the morning daily EL DIARIO, belong to leftwing publications only.

The daily pointed out today that the rest of the press ignores the situation which has turned into a nationwide scandal "shocking the congress, causing an uproar at the joint armed forces command and jeopardizing the executive branch."

The daily wonders whether the newspapers recently returned to their owners have been instructed to leave the affair alone, because only international news agencies, the left-wing magazines and EL DIARIO itself are following up the development of the events night and day, constantly watching the building where the telephone-tapping facilities are installed.

The journalists are subjecting the 13 experts locked in the espionage center to psychological warfare in the hope of forcing them to leave their shelter. The journalists constantly knock on the doors of the apartments, push newspapers with the information about the affair and questionaires about the situation under the doors; and once they even created a commotion by shouting warnings about an earthquake or a tremor, but the trick yielded no results.

PARTY LEADER ON NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE RESIGNATIONS

PA040347 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Rosa Haydee Sanchez report]

[Excerpt] Dr Jose Vicente Rangel, former presidential candidate of the Movement to Socialism, has termed the national situation worrisome following Dr Gustavo Planchart Manrique's resignation from the chairmanship of the Venezuelan negotiating committee. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] I think this is very serious. It is cause for concern to all Venezuelans because the Venezuelan state as such seems to be practically devoid of policy on such a delicate issue. I say devoid of policy because people are quitting the committee. This is the second member to resign. Perhaps the other two have not resigned because one is a senior armed forces officer and the other one is a Social Christian Party member. Also the position agreed upon which is supposedly endorsed by the executive branch has been repudiated by the nation.

On the other hand, the Colombian state does have a policy. The Colombian negotiating committee is still intact. No one has resigned. The Colombian executive has made several initiatives and a debate has been announced in the Colombian congress this month which will probably exert pressure on Venezuela. I think, in view of this, and even though, according to the constitution, foreign policy is the exclusive province of the chief of state, the Venezuelan legislature, as repository of the will of the people, should, for the good of the nation, take it upon itself to begin an information campaign and analyze what is happening. For instance, I think it would be very important to summon Foreign Minister Zambrano to find out exactly what is going on with such a delicate issue to the country's interests.

[Question by unidentified person] Do you think it would be good to appoint a new negotiating committee?

[Answer] I don't think that would be appropriate right now. In other words, the answer to the current situation, following the collapse of the incumbent committee, is not to appoint a new committee. I think what should be done is to completely reformulate the talks and negotiations with Colombia which would include the need to choose or not to choose a committee and a study of the agenda which will be discussed. [end recording]

TWO POLISH LABOR LEADERS ARRIVE IN CARACAS

PA301309 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 29 Nov (AFP)--Josef Przybylski and Zygmunt Zawalski, two Polish leaders of the autonomous labor union Solidarity organization, arrived here last night following an invitation by the Venezuelan labor leadership.

The two leaders work at a naval shipyard in Gdansk where the strike that shook all of Poland originated. They are leaders of the new labor union Solidarity organization headed by Lech Walesa.

During their stay in the country, they will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins and with the president of the powerful Confederation of Venezuelan Workers as well as with other labor organizations linked to the social-Christian movement.

The Polish leaders said that no one is persecuted in Poland and that Catholicism is completely compatible with communism. They added that "Poles are mostly Catholics and socialists since there is no contradiction between the two doctrines. Proof of this is that the ten commandments and the Catholic Church agree in their philosophy with Marxist-Leninist doctrine."

PRIME MINISTER GEORGE PRICE DISCUSSES BELIZE

Refutes Guatemalan Congressman

PA042335 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] George Price, who is visiting Venezuela at the invitation of President Herrera Campins, stated on arrival that no portion of the territory of Belize, of which he is prime minister, will be given either to Guatemala or Mexico.

He thus refuted the statements of Guatemalan Congressman Napoleon Alfaro, who said that an outlet to the sea for Guatemala was discussed during the talks with Great Britain. This would be in case Belize gets independence.

Assesses Country's Situation

PA061533 Paris AFP in Spanish 0347 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Caracas, 5 Dec (AFP)--The prime minister of Belize, George Price, stated here today that the convulsed Central America situation is the result of a transformation that has not affected his country.

"We are not in the same circumstances, but independent Belize respects the rights of others. We do not traffic arms and we don't give refuge to guerrillas. We are stable, and with Great Britain there, the situation will be more solid." he noted.

Price stated: Belize, with an area of 26,000 square km, somewhat larger than Guatemala, does not belong to Guatemala. [sentence as received] Price noted that Belize will strengthen the defense of its borders through a defense pact with Great Britain in case of eventual Guatemalan action.

The prime minister stated that his country enjoys democracy and distributes wealth through a mixed economy that comprises state and private enterprise "and through agrarian reform, for the purpose of building the structures necessary to take care of the poor."

"In Belize we follow the North-South plan, for the transfer of technology, the investment of capital, a larger production of food, new energy resources and a new international economic order," he added.

Price said that Belize has a capital surplus in its budget and is self-sufficient. It also has, he noted, assistance from Great Britain, Canada and the Caribbean bank. Price said that once independence is attained, which he said would be by the end of 1981, the development of Belize would be even greater.

Price said that during a conference between his party--of social-Christian orientation--and the opposition, the security of Belize was discussed. This is a final detail following 30 years of peaceful struggle for independence.

FOREIGN MINISTER CASTANEDA COMMENTS ON BELIZE

FL081136 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda has stated that his country condemns any possible Guatemalan intervention in Belize. He said that country has the right to self-determination and independence.

Shortly after returning from a brief visit to Venezuela, he said that Mexico hopes Guatemala accepts the will of the Belizean people and international opinion in this regard. Casteneda referred to a recent UN resolution on Belize approved by 139 member states and opposed only by the Guatemalan regime. The UN resolution calls on Great Britain to take steps to see that Belize achieves independence by 1981 at the latest.

MILITARY MANEUVERS SET TO BEGIN 6 DECEMBER

PA061621 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0321 GMT 6 Dec 80

[By Jose Carreno]

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Dec (EFE)--Mexico's oil-rich region in the southeast will be used, beginning 6 December, to carry out the largest military maneuvers in the country's history.

More than 5,000 soldiers will participate in the maneuvers which will last 15 days. They will take place mostly in the jungle of Chiapas State, along the Guatemalan border. The maneuvers will take place in the states of Chiapas, Tabasco and Campeche which produce more than 50 percent of Mexico's oil.

The National Defense Secretariat has invited an undetermined number of Guatemalan military officers to watch the maneuvers so that they can see for themselves that there are no Guatemalan guerrilla training camps in Mexico.

According to an official report, the military maneuvers "will test Mexico's fighting ability and military preparedness."

These maneuvers also will be used to test the Mexican Armed Forces' new equipment such as special rockets, armored units and small caliber arms. Most of the new arms were made in Mexico after purchasing the patents.

The Mexican news media will be censored during the maneuvers, a practice which had almost been forgotten in Mexico.

According to military authorities, the reporters assigned to cover the maneuvers "will be given all facilities to do their job," but there will be some restrictions on what they can publish.

Reporters will be "intercepted" by military censorship to prevent them from "revealing secret situations and strategic positions" of the attackers and defenders.

An evaluation of the Mexican army's military preparedness--an army which has less than 100,000 men and which the government describes as strictly defensive--will be made at the end of the maneuvers.

The Mexican Armed Forces currently is undergoing a general modernization process. However, the military chiefs apparently have given priority to the purchase of rights to manufacture most of the equipment needed in Mexico itself.

TORRIJOS CONTINUES TALKS WITH VISITING POLITICIANS

PA081943 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Meetings have begun among some of the four prominent Ibero-American political leaders who will be in Panama City today to discuss the situation on the continent. The leaders are former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez; former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo; Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, former chief of government of Panama; and Antonio Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Pena Gomez arrived in Panama early this morning and is already meeting with General Torrijos, while Perez and Siles Zuazo are expected to arrive at any moment. So far, the topics to be discussed have not been released. It was announced only that they will examine Latin American problems.

Last week, Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; Salvadoran leader Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and several Sandinist leaders from Nicaragua were also in Panama for talks with General Torrijos.

PAPER CALLS REAGAN MESSAGE 'INTELLIGENT GAMBIT'

PA071530 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 4-A

[Editorial]

[Text] The reply to a congratulatory telegram which, as is the customary in these cases, Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo sent to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan contains what, in our opinion, establishes the course of his not yet begun administration as far as the Panama Canal treaties are concerned.

And this course, briefly outlined, is exactly what was expected from the person who is to preside over the destiny of a nation and who, by now, is sufficiently aware of the reality of those treaties, due to the reliable information he has received from the outgoing president and from the government team that is already programming his thought for all future actions.

It is, therefore, not surprising that even though Governor Reagan and later candidate Reagan was openly and passionately against those treaties, President Reagan, with closer, broader and deeper vision, would make an adequate evaluation of the document his nation signed in the person of President Carter and which his country and people accepted in the traditional manner in which democracies accept their decisions: by the majority of the organ designated for such matters, which in this case was none other than the U.S. Congress.

We would not be doing justice to the sensible attitude that has prevailed in the actions of the United States if we were to think only of the ethical and international morality aspects as being the sole cause of this new position adopted by Mr Reagan. A sensible analysis of the present situation in this part of the world will immediately convince Reagan and his advisors that the new type of diplomacy used by the United States, and which is plentiful in those treaties, has worked perfectly in Panama and converts this isthmus into a rare example of stability and peace despite being surrounded by the ocean of uncertainty, unrest and convulsion that is rampant in Central America today.

From any viewpoint, it is intelligent of the new U.S. president not to feel inclined to maintain a parochial, sectorized or party-oriented view that might lead to conflicts here in Panama, instead of it continuing to be the point from where all men of good will, Americans included, can continue making efforts to achieve balance and peace and to appease the huge volcano of multiple openings that is Central America. To light a fuse in the eastern part of this Central American isthmus, that is in Panama, would be equivalent to intensifying the convulsion that is currently evident in the western part of the isthmus, beginning in Guatemala and stopping very near here.

We must view Mr Reagan's cautious but expressive message as a clever opening, an intelligent gambit that Panamanians must justly appreciate. This, however, must be done without relaxing--and we have never--the people's unwavering vigilance over Panama's permanent interests.

FISHERMEN THREATEN TO HAMPER CANAL TRAFFIC

PA082351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Panama City, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Oro, president of the Panama Fishermen's Association, today threatened to hamper canal traffic if the National Legislation Council approves a bill limiting large-scale fishing activities.

The bill, named the Macre Law, for its sponsor, bans all of tuna and shrimp trawlers from fishing within 1 mile of the coast.

Oro said that if the bill were approved it would be detrimental to 15,000 people and investments of over $142 million made by large-scale Panamanian fishing interests.

The Macre Law, which pretends to benefit the small fishermen, was approved by the National Legislation Council after two debates. It must now be ratified in another debate so that it can become a law of the land.

COMMUNIQUES REVEAL FRAMPO 'UNDERGOING CRISIS'

PA090124 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] The Popular Broad Front Party [FRAMPO] is currently undergoing a crisis because a large number of National Directorate members has decided "to dismiss" most Executive Committee members "from their posts" and to appoint a new committee until the next congress is held.

Meanwhile, the FRAMPO Executive Committee has decided "to ignore the nature of a meeting held on 6 December in a local cafeteria" by a group of party members and to begin investigating several acts of indiscipline, treason, sedition, slander and conspiracy.

The following two communiques were released:

Communique

Reaffirming the Popular Broad Front Party's (FRAMPO) democratic principles of broad participation under conditions of strict equality and absolute respect regardless of position held within the party's organic structure, the members of FRAMPO's National Directorate met, as was their right, at La Loteria Restaurant on 6 December 1980 and, after confirming that the required quorum existed, thoroughly analyzed our participation in the most recent election and adopted several measures aimed at strengthening our party.

According to party statutes, FRAMPO's National Directorate is the top body between congresses and at the request of 78 of the 97 national directors who comprise it, it proceeded to analyze the participation of the previous Executive Committee in the party's direction. The analysis showed that the National Directorate that existed until today did not represent the party's best interests or feelings due to its lack of vision and political responsibility during the most recent electoral campaign.

Our party emerged strong and vigorous to achieve the goals and fulfill the principles that gave it reason for being at the time of its birth. By virtue of the democratic spirit that rules it, our party and its National Directorate in its name, proceeded to remove most members of the previous Executive Committee from their posts and to appoint a new Executive Committee that will rule its destiny until the next congress is held.

Citizens, the party's National Directorate has fulfilled FRAMPO'S postulates in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Ours is a programmatic party and will never advocate personality cults.

FRAMPO's new Executive Committee includes the following members: secretary general, Milquiades Riega; deputy secretary general, Ramon Isos A.; deputy secretary general, Zoilo Oviedo S.; deputy secretary general, Oscar MacFarland; secretary of organization, Humberto Rodriguez; secretary of national affairs, Rafael de la Sera; secretary of political affairs, Octavio Hernandez; secretary of international relations, Justo Castilla Bravo; secretary of youth, Luis Garcia; secretary of finance, Miguel Prado; secretary of propaganda, Leopoldo Escala P.; secretary of information, Max Arosemena; secretary of social affairs, Jose A. Rodriguez; secretary of communal affairs, Esperanza Sealy; secretary of labor affairs, Clifton Bonner; secretary of administrative affairs, Arquimedes Best; secretary of internal affairs, Rodrigo Chavez; secretary of culture, Alfonso Cruz; secretary of sports, Luis Gaitan; secretary of health, Urbano Herrera; secretary of documents Dayra Arguello; secretary of defense, Balbino Hernandez; secretary of acts and files, Luz Maria de Holguin; secretary of education, Gustavo Amores.

[Signed] Leopoldo Escala B.
Secretary of Propaganda

Max Arosemena
Secretary of Information

[Second FRAMPO communique]

In a meeting held 7 December, the Executive Committee decided:

1. To ignore the nature of a meeting held 6 December in a local cafeteria by a group of party members.

2. To appoint, in accordance with party statutes, a discipline committee to investigate the acts of indiscipline, conspiracy, treason, sedition, slander and violations of the statutes by Ramon Isos, Melquiades Riega, Zoilo Oviedo S., Humberto Rodriguez, Miguel Prado, Leopoldo Escala and Benito Hernandez.

3. To convoke the party's National Directorate to a meeting slated for 0900 on 18 January 1981 in the party's central office.

[Signed] Frampo Executive Committee

Panama 7 December 1980

BRIEFS

NEW FERTILIZER FACTORY--Aguadulce, Panama, 7 Dec--Panagro, Panama's first fertilizer factory, has begun operating in Aguadulce District. The factory's installations and equipment represent a 1.5 million-balboa investment financed 50-50 by the National Bank and the company's shareholders. During times of greatest demand, Panagro will be expected to manufacture as much as 400 tons of fertilizer per day. The company employs 20 workers and imports the necessary raw materials from the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Dec 80 p 14-B PA]

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO RETURNS TO COUNTRY FROM U.S., PANAMA

PA070040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2350 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, one of the vice members of civilian-military government junta, arrived in this capital this afternoon from Panama. Colonel Majano arrived at 1722 (2322 GMT) and left immediately by helicopter for the military academy.

With the knowledge of the other members of the junta, Majano left El Salvador on 27 November for the United States, where his parents and other relatives reside. From the United States he went to Panama, where he met with General Torrijos and with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, who was in the Panamanian capital on his way to Washington, where he presided today over a meeting of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua.

From Panama, Majano sent a message to Salvadoran Army officers emphasizing his position on the crisis and warned them about pressure from the rightwing to separate them from the government junta.

Majano was scheduled to return to San Salvador yesterday afternoon, but Torrijos' advisers dissuaded him from doing so "for security reasons." However, the colonel told ACAN-EFE this morning that he did not consider himself an exile and that he would return to El Salvador immediately "to stand up and defend my position."

Denies Rumors of Resignation

PA070429 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0344 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Telephone interview with junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano in San Salvador--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Colonel Majano, what was the fundamental part of your talks with General Torrijos? To what extent does he maintain support for the revolutionary government junta?

[Answer] I wish to emphasize that my trip abroad, as I told you a short while ago, was due to family reasons and was not an official mission of any kind. I was not on any official mission. The talks I held with General Torrijos were an exchange of views and a series of analyses, an exchange of ideas regarding the situation [words indistinct] in our countries. I consider they were highly positive, since I had a chance to affirm my conviction of seeking an urgent solution to the situation in this nation, to this complicated situation through which we are currently living, which has been characterized by a high rate of violence, unfortunately, bringing mourning to our Salvadoran family.

I consider that the events of the past few weeks have been tragic and deserve the attention of all of us. Those of us who are officials, and even just due to the simple fact of our citizenship, we should contribute our ideas, our positions in the quest for a political solution.

I had a chance to explain all this there with the persons with whom I talked, and now I take this opportunity to reveal it to the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Colonel Majano, following the recent events in El Salvador, and specifically the case of the U.S. nuns, the U.S. Government suspended economic and military aid. I would like to know your opinion of this decision by the U.S. Government as well as your opinion of visit by a U.S. mission to investigate that crime.

[Answer] It is truly regrettable that tragic and repulsive events like this occur in the country, and especially like the ones we have seen these last few days. I learned this week of several cases which are really condemnable--the deaths of the Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders, and the death of nuns is even more repulsive. I saw during my trip abroad that it has caused general rejection. There are direct accusations by some sectors which demand an investigation.

There is also the deaths of several comrades in arms. This is very regrettable, and all this paints a delicate and tragic picture. Naturally, this situation has caused the United States to announce that it will suspend all military and economic aid and its relations with our country until this matter has been cleared up.

They are in fact shameful actions, and as I said, they deserve repudiation by all of us. I see the U.S. attitude as a reflection of a sort of general outrage existing among the U.S. people and in other parts of the world, and naturally this is how I analyze their attitude. This should serve to open our eyes and make us think about the delicate domestic situation, which demands an explanation.

[Question] Colonel Majano, part of my question was the presence of a U.S. mission in El Salvador to investigate these incidents.

[Answer] I learned of today's arrival of a U.S. delegation or group to investigate the regrettable incident I have just mentioned, and from this point of view it is very important to be aware of their presence because it represents the uncertainty which the U.S. Government itself has about the attitude of several rightist sectors in the country which have felt encouraged these last few days and are bringing grief to our country.

[Question] Lastly, what is your definite position as a member of the government junta, since there has been speculation--meetings and so forth--about your resignation. What is your position in this regard?

Answer] I feel that I have had a commitment since 15 October 1979 to contribute to finding a political solution to the problem we have here in this country, and this political position, which I have made public quite clearly, has been twisted and distorted to pressure me for my resignation or for my withdrawal from the government. Many types of accusations have been made against me, such as the one you mentioned.

I wish to state publicly that my position has been clear from the beginning. I have learned that at this moment meetings are being held and pressure has been exerted by members of the high command and other elements linked to the right and outside the government itself to obtain my withdrawal.

In the face of these circumstances, I stress to you that at no time have I given anyone my resignation. All these rumors you mentioned at the beginning, such as the report that I had gone abroad, that I had left the country, that I was not coming back and many other things that we said--I consider all of this part of the maneuver to misinform the people and thus pressure me for my resignation--deceive the people and make them believe something else.

I emphasize that in face of the commitment I made on 15 October and due to the feeling I have that at this moment our country requires the decided and sincere contribution of its children, of its citizens, I have the duty to be present here and to face any type of charges made against me.

REPORTAGE ON SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

Majano Reportedly Dismissed

PA081245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0539 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Dec (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, leader of the group of "young military officers" and one of the leaders of the coup which took power in El Salvador in October, 1979, was dismissed from the government junta today, according to a high-ranking military source, who asked not to be identified.

The sources said that the decision was reached by a large majority after a consultation held (?on the weekend) within the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other military representative on the Salvadoran Government junta, would thus be the sole representative of the army in the government, consolidating the position already given to him some months ago by an assembly of officers. However, on that occasion Majano remained in the government junta, a post which he must now leave because of what military sources described as "acute differences" between him and Gutierrez.

In addition, it was learned in San Salvador that the U.S. mission, headed by former Under Secretary of State William Rogers, and Assistant Secretary of State William Bowdler, was informed today of the army's position and, according to sources close to top-ranking military personnel, are reportedly in agreement with that position.

It has been discounted here that that commission is only investigating the assassination of four U.S. nuns last Tuesday. Instead, it is reportedly involved in political activities related to the government crisis being experienced in El Salvador.

For his part, Colonel Majano allegedly told Salvadoran news media that "I no longer consider myself a member of the government junta." An official source, consulted on this matter, told AFP: "If he said so, it must be true."

However, Majano will officially cease to be a member of the government junta only when the Defense Ministry has issued a communique on his dismissal.

On the other hand, well-informed military sources rejected a news report from Guatemala stating that a new junta had been formed, comprised of current Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia, National Guard Director Col Carlos Vides Cavimba and Mortgage Bank President Alvaro Magana. "That is untrue," the source emphasized.

Finally, Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Christian Democratic Party and also a member of the government junta, hinted at the dismissal of Majano shortly before the news came out by making this comment: "The junta must be reorganized. Anyone who is not in agreement should leave, but there must be unity of command."

His statement was considered to be a clear allusion to the positions of Colonel Majano, who yesterday noted the presence of extreme rightwing sectors within the government who, in his words should be "denounced and [word indistinct]."

Garcia Denies Majano Resignation

PA081318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1217 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said early this morning that the government junta still has five members and that Colonel Majano is one of them. "So far, none of the members of the government junta have been dismissed," Garcia added.

The members of the junta are Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, civilians Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, both from the Christian Democratic Party, and Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, an independent.

The Christian Democratic Party has offered the armed forces a political solution to the country's current crisis of violence. If the armed forces decides to carry out a military solution instead of political, the Christian Democratic Party will quit the government in which it has several members in the cabinet and junta.

Colonel Majano said last weekend in Panama and today in San Salvador that he is not resigning and is against a military and violent solution to the present crisis. He favors a political solution with the participation of all democratic sectors of the country.

In Panama and before returning to El Salvador, Majano warned the military officers to be on the alert to the accusations that he was a communist that both civilian and army rightwing sectors were making against him to try to have him removed from the junta.

The defense minister talked early this morning with foreign correspondents to tell them that he was not sure there was vote held by the armed forces officers to oust Majano. However, he did not deny that a voting session was held.

Rumors circulated in Guatemala that the defense minister Colonel Garcia would replace Majano. Colonel Garcia is considered by political observers to be the strongman among the armed forces' hardliners and also the one who really controls power, according to Marcel A. Salamin, General Torrijos' adviser.

Rumors circulated late last night in San Salvador that some 300 [figure as received] officers from the armed forces had voted to oust Majano from the junta and only four voted against this decision. This has not been officially confirmed. The Salvadoran Armed Forces has over 700 officers.

Colonel Majano today said he knew nothing about the vote, although he is aware of the facts that there were meetings concerning his dismissal while he was out of the country. Majano left the country on 27 November. He was in the United States and in Panama until 6 December.

"A vote in which only 300 officers participate, seems fraudulent to me, when you consider that the number of officers in El Salvador is much more than that," Majano pointed out.

Last March the armed forces voted to elect its top leader and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez won by a slight margin, even though Majano was supported by garrison chiefs, the high staff and young officers. Gutierrez and Majano are only slightly over 40.

Majano Resists Dismissal

PA081517 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1436 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Majano said today that he regards the vote held among army officers to dismiss him from the Salvadoran Government junta as "fraudulent."

Although it has not been possible to confirm officially that a vote was held, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has not denied it.

According to unofficial sources, 300 votes were cast against Majano and only 4 were cast in his favor. Other similarly unofficial sources contend that there were 300 votes against Majano and 180 in his favor. According to both of these versions, not all army officers (over 700) participated in this consultation and the majority that supports Colonel Majano was absent.

Sources close to Colonel Majano today told this agency that there is a problem that has to do with notifying Majano about both the vote and his dismissal from the junta. The Christian Democratic Party's attitude is blocking the pressures that the rightwing sectors are exerting in order to remove Majano, sources close to him have revealed.

Meanwhile, the ceremony for the exchange of ratification documents of the Honduran-Salvadoran peace treaty will be held 10 December in Tegucigalpa. Several Latin American presidents and the Salvadoran junta members will attend this event. All five junta members were scheduled to travel to Honduras, but the crisis of the past few days makes this improbable.

A rumor is currently circulating in political and diplomatic circles that if Majano's dismissal actually occurs, he will not be notified until after the ceremony in Tegucigalpa.

Duarte Reviews Situation

PA082313 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1524 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Telephone interview with Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte by Carlos Samayoa Martinez on 8 December: no place given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are glad to interview Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta. We want to know about the wave of rumors over the past few days. Sir, I would like you to explain the situation of the government as of this morning.

[Answer] Good morning, Carlitos. I want to say hello to the Salvadoran people who I suppose have a number of doubts concerning all the incidents and speculation involving the national situation. Rumors have been circulating. For instance, yesterday it was said that a new junta had been chosen and names were even given of new junta members. This is all sheer speculation, sheer groundless speculation. The truth is that the country and the government are experiencing a very difficult situation which, thank God, the Salvadoran people with their magnanimity have known how to understand. They are trying to remain calm.

The situation is as follows: Following a number of acts of violence by both the left and the right, the government seemed to have little likelihood of being able to deal with the situation because it has lost authority and because premeditated activities have undertaken to destabilize the nation and the regime. A reorganization of the leadership is needed so that the country can have a government that really rules. Therefore, the national situation and the government are being studied. The army officers have met, exchanged views, studied their own problems and decisions to set the stage so the government can really rule, as I said. In turn, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which is the other group involved in the government, has also analyzed and discussed the situation. Its national directorate met yesterday and dictated guidelines so that the PDC Executive and Political Committees, along with a special armed forces committee, can analyze the situation of national authority and present the people with a formula that can really rule the nation and cope with the crisis we are facing. I think the Salvadoran people will be pleased to know that we are trying to find a logical and appropriate solution to the great crisis we are facing. Later, when we have something more specific, we will give all the explanations that the people are entitled to so that they can make the important decisions that they have to make.

[Question] Many newspapers today carried a datelined San Salvador news item that a junta member, Colonel Majano, has been removed from the government. As a junta member, what do you think about that?

[Answer] I think the item has been released by outside sources, maybe even a foreigner. I think we must be clear on how the government junta is set up. The government junta was set up by two people appointed by the army, which is fully entitled to appoint and remove them. The PDC is also entitled to appoint two people to the junta. This is part of an armed forces-PDC pact. That is why the PDC appointed Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Hector Dada. Later Hector Dada was replaced by yours truly, Napoleon Duarte. Therefore, the army can also decide what to do with its two representatives. The armed forces and the PDC together choose a fifth junta member, who should be an independent. This pact is still in effect and so, in the case of Colonels Majano and Gutierrez, it is up to the armed forces to decide to either keep or dismiss them. However, I want to add that the discussions we are holding will review whether or not junta procedures and structure are the best possible. This might even lead to a change in the structure of the junta. Therefore, Colonel Majano's fate is up to the armed forces. They have to decide whether or not he remains in the junta. That is their right according to the fundamental pact. Finally, it will be up to the army and the armed forces to say if Colonel Majano is removed from the junta. Meanwhile--this much I do know--the junta will continue to consist of its five incumbent members. It is up to the negotiators between the armed forces and the PDC to review the pact and see if it is necessary to change, correct, expand or reduce the structure of the junta and the government so that it can work better.

[Question] Finally, what do you think about the presence of Mr William Bowdler and a special U.S. committee in the country?

[Answer] I think that Mr Bowdler and Bill Rogers are in the country, along with other people, reflecting the concern of the American people and government over the killing of four of their fellow citizens. We have already reported that we did the same thing when some Salvadorans died in Arizona. The government appointed some people to go there, to investigate the situation and to find out what we could do to expedite the investigations underway there. Therefore, this is normal, natural and also logical. The United States Government responds to its people and there is no doubt that the avalanche of news reaching the American people about the killing of four U.S. nuns in El Salvador is drawing the attention of all Americans to the Salvadoran situation. So, they are concerned about what is happening in our country and what its effects and causes are. Therefore, it is obvious that the countries that might be affected by this will come here wondering what the situation is and what can be done.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the United States had been one of the few countries which has stood by the Salvadoran people during the crisis we are experiencing. It must be noted that the U.S. Government has backed, not just the government junta, but all Salvadorans so we might comeout of the crisis. It has given us all sorts of aid as we have other countries such as Costa Rica and Venezuela which are among the few countries that have understood our problem and have struggled along with us to find a solution. Therefore I think that right now, in spite of anything else, it is fair to say that the United States Government is being pressured by its people in view of the news disclosed about the killing of the four nuns. Therefore, the committee has come here out of concern. It has come to meet with us and tell us, look we stand by you but we have this big problem: what to tell our people. I think that, seeing things this way, the Salvadoran people are going to understand that this is not intervention by the United States Government, but that the U.S. Government is concerned about the dramatic situation our people are experiencing.

Majano: Dismissal Coup d'Etat

PA082054 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Dec (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano who, together with Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, headed the overthrow of Gen Humberto Romero's regime in 1979, told AFP today that his dismissal from the government junta "can be interpreted as a coup d'etat."

"There is no juridical mechanism to legalize a vote of this nature within the armed forces," he said referring to the officers' assembly where it was apparently decided to dismiss him, reported a reliable military source.

Majano Blames Right

PA082250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2124 GMT 8 Dec 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran governing junta, told ACAN-EFE: "The moderate positions in the country have been neutralized and the government is no longer of the center."

"I believe we are in the beginning of a civil war and this government can longer be described as of the center," Majano said a few hours before news of a poll among army officers had resulted in 300 votes against him and 4 in favor (300 against 180, according to other sources) to separate him from the governing junta.

"There has been an attempt to remove me from the governing junta, but I have not thought of resigning," Majano said referring to a vote among military officers. At the time of this interview neither local nor foreign correspondents were aware of the voting.

Majano, who together with Abdul Gutierrez headed the coup that overthrew the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979, affirmed "I have not resigned, and will not resign." Everything seems to indicate, however, that "the die is cast" concerning his removal from the junta.

In an interview with this correspondent, Majano condemned the recent killings of five leaders of the opposition "Revolutionary Democratic Front" (FDR), other leftists, as well as the murder of the U.S. nuns and a missionary.

The Salvadoran Church states: "There are strong beliefs that the nuns were kidnapped by government security forces." Referring to this, Majano said these actions "indicate that there are rightist minority groups, inside and outside the government, who have become more daring in recent days."

Majano, however, refused to mention any names in connection with rightist elements inside the government. "I would rather have you journalists name these elements. We must remove them, although it is going to be difficult to do, in order to carry out the plan set forth on 15 October 1979."

Majano said that the visit by a U.S. team to investigate the killing of four American nuns "is in response to an outcry from the American people." However, he continued: "The United States Government must effectively respond to an outcry from its people, but it also must show an interest, not only in outrages against U.S. citizens, but also in all violations of human rights."

To find a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran crisis, Majano said: "We must form a broad coalition of forces, including the FDR and the other active forces, and not just the political parties."

Majano was the first member of the ruling clique to invite the FDR to a dialogue to seek the total pacification of the country. The FDR, along with its armed branch, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, are trying to overthrow the current government.

Majano admitted that "following the assassination of the FDR leaders, holding a dialogue has become more difficult." He continued, "But there is still time to seek an urgent solution to the crisis, one that will prevent a bloodbath" in an all-out civil war in El Salvador.

More than 9,000 persons have died in El Salvador so far this year. Political observers feel that an all-out conflict would claim more than 200,000 lives, four times the number killed in Nicaragua's civil war.

Majano said that, in the face of a possible armed solution to the Salvadoran conflict, it is necessary to seek a political solution "with pressure from domestic sectors and the arbitration of and political pressure from friendly countries."

"Arbitration would permit a political solution," he added.

Majano, whose supporters within the army have been gradually neutralized by the conservative sector of the armed forces, said that many of his supporters "have gone abroad under pressure from rightist sectors." If his removal is finally confirmed by the army, Majano will probably have to follow their example.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE URGES PEOPLE TO REMAIN CALM

PA090049 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0019 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] In view of all sorts of rumors both here and abroad involving the crucial situation in the country, the revolutionary government junta has issued the following official communique:

1. The wave of rumors originates in the intent of groups or sectors defending specific interests but not reflecting the national situation.

2. The junta members are analyzing the latest incidents to reach a final conclusion that will restore the calm which has been upset.

3. Mindful of the public and fully identified with the sentiments of the people, the government will make the most appropriate decisions so that the people of El Salvador can work and produce in a peace guaranteed by the Armed Forces of El Salvador.

4. The revolutionary government junta restates that no matter what sacrifices have to be made, they will be made so the citizenry's lives and property are ensured. If necessary, the government, even its top levels, can be reorganized in order to accomplish this.

5. By the same token, the revolutionary government junta asks all citizens not to be alarmed by false or twisted news, not to heed street rumors and to trust that all levels of government are firmly interested in seeing to it that the crisis, a normal thing in a pluralist regime, will be overcome promptly and adequately.

JUNTA, U.S. INVESTIGATORS MEET WITHOUT MAJANO

PA090028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The government junta in El Salvador met on Sunday afternoon, without Col Adolfo Majano, who is one of its five members. It has been learned that Colonel Majano, whose dismissal has not yet been confirmed by the government, is in a garrison.

Only four junta members received a special U.S. committee including William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs; William Rogers, who occupied the same post under the Ford administration, and Luigi Einaudi, an expert on Spanish-American affairs. The committee came here to investigate the killing of four U.S. missionaries on 2 December in a rural area 40 km south of here.

The U.S. group, together with U.S. Ambassador Robert White, held a private meeting with four junta members: Col Abdul Gutierrez, Christian Democrats Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich, and independent Ramon Avalos. No details on the meeting have been disclosed. Photographers were only allowed in at the beginning of the meeting.

It has been learned that the U.S. group had said it "would meet with whomever was at the presidential house."

After the meeting, the committee reported that it will not release a public report, but that it will forward its report to President Jimmy Carter.

JUDGE RESPONSIBLE FOR EXAMINING NUNS MURDERED

PA082029 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1319 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The authorities are conducting a through investigation to find out who killed Jorge Plutarco Dominguez, justice of the peace of Zacatecoluca, who was kidnapped from his home in Santiago Nonualco and was later found dead in Platanales Canton, Zacatecoluca. Dominguez had a bullet wound in his head and his throat was cut.

According to some sources, Dominguez' death is connected with that of the four American nuns, since he was the judicial official who officially examined the murdered nuns.

COMMUNIQUE REPUDIATES CUBAN-PROPOSED UN RESOLUTION

PA090311 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionary government firmly rejects the proposal made by Cuba and other nations where human rights are violated to have the UN General Assembly condemn El Salvador. Considering that such a proposal is a flagrant act of aggression against the Salvadoran people and their government, the revolutionary government junta issues the following communique:

Cuba and other nations which systematically violate human rights and deny all freedom to their citizenry have asked the UN General Assembly to condemn El Salvador. The proposal was approved without a hearing by the UN Human Rights Committee. Referring to some of the sponsoring nations, Venezuela stated that the aggressors have become judges. The Salvadoran representative said that his government is the first to condemn and regret the killings and other heinous violations of human rights which the extreme right and the extreme left have carried out in his country. However, he said that the proposal completely distorts the current situation. He also noted that the OAS is studying the Salvadoran case and that the OAS Human Rights Committee has accepted an invitation to visit the country and investigate in situ.

El Salvador deems the proposal by Cuba and other nations a new act of aggression which it strongly rejects in the exercise of its sovereignty. In this sense, the Salvadoran Government thinks it is necessary to point out to the international public:

1. Cuba and some other proposing nations lack the moral authority to judge El Salvador because, to a large extent, the violence reigning in El Salvador is directly or indirectly abetted, promoted or encouraged by them.

2. It is obvious that the motion introduced seeks to cover up the irresponsible attitude of the nations which illegally and surreptitiously are sending in weapons and sponsoring the terrorist groups which are staining our nation with blood and which are fruitlessly trying, through crime and terror, to stop the Salvadoran revolution which the people and the government are advancing.

3. There is no doubt, therefore, that it was an arbitrary initiative and that the resolution was biased because some of its sponsors are responsible for the bloodshed in El Salvador.

4. The revolutionary government states that the consolidation of the Salvadoran process has been achieved through the integral efforts of all national sectors eager to have constructive peace and not by establishing a police state which denies freedom, as is the case of Cuba, which is currently listed by various international organizations among the nations which do not uphold human rights.

5. El Salvador will go to the democratic nations surprised by this ill-willed action to tell them the truth about the Salvadoran political process and correct the prejudiced recommendation made without benefit of UN or OAS fact-finding committees as the Nigerian delegation had suggested. That would have shown that the national situation is complex and is not only the responsibility of the government, but of the forces interested in achieving a violent national solution.

THREE CHARGED WITH TREASON IN ARMS PLANE EPISODE

PA070124 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Dec 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Three men identified by army investigators as helping the landing of a Costa Rican aircraft bringing weapons to the leftist army have been accused of treason.

The men are Jose Antonio Diaz Gutierrez, Policarpo Barahona Portillo and Armando de los Angeles. They are involved in the case of the Cesna 310 which supposedly came from Costa Rica with weapons for the militant groups in El Salvador. The accused have been arraigned.

HONDURAS

ECONOMY MINISTER SAYS 1981 OIL SUPPLY ASSURED

PA082150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1539 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon reported today that the oil supply for 1981 is assured.

Mondragon pointed out that he signed an agreement in Mexico with the Mexican Government which binds Mexico to supply 6,000 barrels of crude to Honduras daily. A similar agreement will be signed with Venezuela. According to its provisions Honduras will receive a daily supply of 12,000 barrels, which is its current daily consumption.

Minister Mondragon said that Mexico and Venezuela have not guaranteed a fixed price for the crude and that the price will vary in accordance with the international market prices. At the present price, it is estimated that the country will spend a total of 350 million lempiras ($175 million) in 1981, to pay for the 4,380,000 barrels of crude it needs.

Another clause in the agreement is that the sales are to be made on a government-to-government level. Honduras will do without the intermediary, Texaco Caribbean Inc, a U.S. firm. Nevertheless, Texaco Caribbean Inc, owner of the only refinery operating in the country, will continue to refine the crude.

AGENDA FOR PEACE TREATY RATIFICATION CEREMONY

PA081832 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1143 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Agenda for ceremonies in Tegucigalpa on 9, 10 and 11 December on the occasion of the exchange of ratification notes for the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador]

[Text] The invited heads of state should begin arriving at Toncontin International Airport at 0800 on 9 December.

There will be a dinner at 1200 on 9 December for the heads of state that have already arrived. Others heads of state are expected to arrive during the afternoon of 9 December.

There will be a reception at the presidential house at 2000 on 9 December, hosted by President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia in honor of the visiting heads of state and the peace treaty mediator. The mediator and the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador will be honored at this time.

The exchange of ratification notes will take place at 1100 on 10 December at the Manuel Bonilla Theater. The following is the special program for the exchange of notes ceremony:

1. Arrival of Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.
2. Arrival of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta.
3. Arrival of the visiting heads of state.
4. Arrival of the mediator, accompanied by the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador.
5. Invocation.
6. Speech by Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.
7. Speech by Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte, on the behalf of the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador.
8. Exchange of ratification notes of the general peace treaty and signing of the document.
9. Reading of the documents for the exchange of notes.
10. National anthemns of Honduras and of El Salvador.

Farewell ceremony for visiting delegations on 11 December.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS ADDRESS STATE COUNCIL CLOSING SESSION

State Council President

PA061945 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0136 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Speech by State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez at a ceremony held at the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua to mark the closing of the first period of regular State Council sessions--live]

[Excerpts] We would regard this report as incomplete if we did not mention the State Council's limitations, which have been emerging and becoming evident as work has intensified.

Experience, however, has now shown us that in order for this embryonic parliament, this first experiment of the revolution to achieve greater development in the future and to better assimilate its experiences, more participation and knowledge will be required from the rank and file of political and popular organizations and the unions. More dedication will be required from the representatives in order to consolidate the regular functions of this colegislative body and of the commissions.

This means that the various organizations represented in the State Council will have to be more concerned and make efforts so their representatives can dedicate more time and energy to consolidating the colegislative body.

More knowledge, more study of the laws is needed in order to guarantee their enforcement, to guarantee that the laws are obeyed, to guarantee that the broadest bases of the various social sectors know their rights, are familiar with the nature of the new order that is being implemented and, can defend the laws that benefit them at their work centers, ranches and in state bodies.

We will have to implement a better system to disseminate the State Council's achievements, accomplishments, advances and difficulties, both at the national and international level.

Finally, we must immediately assimilate each and every one of the teachings of the past 7 months of intense work. We must assimilate them because the companeros who are here now, who have had 7 months of experience, realize that the State Council is a magnificent school. In the same manner, mass organization activities and armed forces members came to listen to the sessions and to learn about the nature and functioning of the State Council. We must hurry; we must overcome our weaknesses and limitations because of the huge and heavy responsibility we have before the various bodies of the revolution, before our organizations and before our people.

In a general way, therefore, we can say that, as a colegislative institution, the State Council has confronted a serious challenge in connection with the formation of a new juridical order for the economic, political and social transformations that the Sandinist people's revolution is currently furthering. In this regard, the State Council will have to transform laws benefiting the interests of a minority into laws benefiting the great majority, radically suppressing the imbalances--inherited from the previous system--between the validity of a law and its effectiveness.

During the period we are closing today, we have had to sort out different criteria in order to positively reflect the participation of the various sectors and organizations, while seeking to express a genuine concept of unity and pluralism, both of which are essential conditions for the national reconstruction.

During these past months we have undertaken work aimed at institutionalizing the revolutionary process, which is beginning to rescue the loftiest national values and the most dignified examples of the patriotic souls who lit the forge of our nationality at a time when our identity as a people was suffering the harshest attacks.

This council has been honored to express the fatherland's and the revolution's recognition to Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, granting him the title he earned on the battlefield, where he wrote glorious pages of our history: general of free men and father of the people's anti-imperialist revolution. [applause]

[The council's recognition] also went to Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, martyr of public freedom, for his unwavering struggle against the unprecedented tyranny and oppression that characterized the Somozist system, [applause] incorporating him into the pages of our history by acknowledging his struggle and his effort. And we had to do it this way--incorporating him into the pages of history of the Nicaraguan people's struggle--in order to make very clear to the entire nation just what the revolution is rescuing and incorporating into itself and, in order to connect Chamorro's struggle with the people's struggle. On that occasion efforts were made to disrupt a State Council practice and (?we were surprised) to hear praises in the mouths of the pharisees, in the mouths of those who had villified, denigrated and expelled him--(?including) those organizations that exerted economic pressures on him. They are now trying to turn him into a banner, a banner of reaction. They want to turn him into a banner of reaction, to isolate him from the people's struggle, to distort his anti-Somozist line even though the revolution wanted to distinguish him. And they tried to do this--and we are going to say it here--with somebody's complicity, somebody who, due to a lack of history, a lack of a line of action, a lack of competence, has sought to cover himself with his father's history, without caring whether or not he turns his father's memory over to reaction.

We know, however, that a line of action, a background, firmness, combativeness and the unwavering determination to march toward the achievement of goals are neither inherited nor seized, they are earned. [applause]

We had the honor of contributing to the approval of all the bills submitted by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Based on what has been said, we must, for patriotic reasons, mention those delegations that consistently and unsuccessfully tried for months to undermine the State Council efforts, unity and pluralism.

Their efforts were only aimed at obstructing the State Council activities. They never did anything in the interests of the sector they claim to represent. Such was the innoble action of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] leaders in alliance with the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, the Social Christian Party--opposed to the Salvadoran people's struggle--the Democratic Conservative Party, and other organizations. However, in its actions, the state council, as an institution born of the revolution, is neither vulnerable nor susceptible to alteration. As we know today, the provocations and destabilizing attempts which led to the regrettable walkout from the State Council, had outside motivations. Despite the provocations and their implications, we are functioning and taking care of important matters.

An explanation is warranted considering that information has been manipulated. State Council representatives have been taken advantage of and domestic and international sources have been contacted to try to justify an unjust position.

First, I must say that we were aware of these efforts to divide and paralyze the State Council. We did not announce it because we thought it wise and prudent not to, but because of how things have turned out, we now feel that we must. Why did we know about it? Why did we sense it? First, because after the approval of the meat tax bill and after talking to Ernesto Salazar and Fernando Sequeira, the Sandinist delegation to the State Council had apprehensions although the bill had been approved. They told this to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Before they did, however, some members of the junta called Jaime Montealegre to ask him what he thought about it. Of course, he agreed with us. During this meeting, Montealegre asked: What would happen if we walk out of the State Council? Would it continue to function? Would it have the same strength? Would it have the same influence?

Second, during the second week of the State Council session there were constant negative attitudes and demonstrations. According to Salazar and Sequeira, we were practically living in an inferno, without any changes, with bad proposals and without any freedom. They were constantly complaining to other delegations. They were within their rights. Montealegre can confirm this.

Third, Alfonso Robelo said both here and in Costa Rica that the State Council presidency had authorized Alvaro Jerez to hold the rally in Nandaime. No one is stupid enough to believe this. Here you see how information was manipulated. In fact, Alvaro Jerez has been dishonest. He has not said that he received no such authorization and that he did not go to the respective organization to obtain it.

As you can see, they wanted to divide the moderates and they accused the FSLN National Directorate of radicalism. For them it was easy to go to a television station and manipulate facts. All these incidents took place 2 days before the walkout from the State Council.

Fourth, who do they think they are fooling? Never before had Enrique Sotelo and Jaime Bengochea, who regularly show up at noon, been so early to the State Council session as the day of the walkout. Never before had we seen Wilfredo Montalban's face in the State Council, until this day. Never before had we seen so many local and foreign newsmen at the State Council. Never before had we seen so many cameras and so much punctuality. To all this we have to add LA PRENSA's propaganda campaign. They have tried to convince the people, here and abroad, that they walked out from the State Council because the dictatorial board of directors did not give the floor to Alvaro Jerez, the victim. Had they been honest they would have admitted they had made a mistake, that they were not intelligent, that they were very stupid and that what they tried to do was to take advantage of the situation to seize power.

We, who were defeated many times, but always got up to continue fighting, and who were divided and made many mistakes from which we learned until we attained victory, have admitted all this. These people, who are taking their first steps in politics are afraid to admit their errors. I wish to point out here that they do not have the intelligence to create a crisis or to make excuses to justify mistakes.

However, what must be stressed here is the lack of intelligence to create a crisis and the pretexts used to justify mistakes. The reactionaries uselessly tried to create this artificial crisis. They exhausted all their means to undermine the achievements of the State Council. They spoke of a crisis in the government, in the country's unity and in the State Council. They also said that there were splinter groups within the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. But how could they have come up with this story about a true crisis?

We are going to tell you why this crisis is not a fact. First, if they could have proven that the situation was deteriorating everyday this would have been true, but the productive apparatus is improving and expanding and the goals are being met. This is possible because of the direct and heroic action of the workers, the peasants, the small and medium producers, small and medium merchants, the civic-minded and the patriotic businessmen. If these groups are waging a war, it is a war to increase production.

Second, if it were true that the most needy classes in the country were not receiving the social benefits guaranteed by the revolution and were protesting to get them, they would have taken to the streets to demand the resignation of the junta and not to express their support for it like they have done. They did not take to the streets to condemn the FSLN or its national leadership, but to back them, to give them their strength and to confirm their power. They did not take to the streets to launch their forces against the revolution, but to show their willingness to take up the arms and fight against the enemies of the revolution. [applause]

Third, if it were true that the organizations of the revolutionary state were unable to impose order, then why aren't the people plotting against the government? However, the people and their organizations have not violated the rules of the game. The people and their organizations have not broken our national unity.

Those who have conspired and broken the laws established by the revolution have been the leaders and members of private enterprise. While the people devoted themselves to productive tasks and to the defense of the fatherland, and while the people were increasing production, the leaders of the private sector were involved in provocations and armed conspiracies.

And fourth, how could the State Council be in crisis if only one sector withdrew? This means that only 10 people withdrew because the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations did not withdraw. There were arguments and internal strife within this confederation, but it did not withdraw. If the withdrawal of these 10 people had paralyzed the State Council, then there would have been a crisis. But evidently there was no crisis, because the State Council represents the majority, the main forces of the revolution, and not the minority.

Then what happened? The State Council continued to work and approved more than 10 new bills. The most important of them were to benefit the people. Instead of sitting on a stone like Boabdil, who sat crying like a child over what he could not defend like a man, the representatives of the State Council got busy and decided to devote ourselves to continue our work. We defend like men the right that we won as revolutionaries to represent our people and our organizations. [applause]

Junta Member Cruz

PA062213 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0316 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Speech by junta member Arturo Cruz at ceremony at the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua to mark the closing of the first period of regular State Council sessions--live]

[Excerpts] Aware of the State Council's important functions, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has asked me to take advantage of this great occasion and to announce in its name that the necessary provisions will be adopted so that the State Council can continue with the tasks of great national interest that lie before us and which must be carried out before the beginning of the 1981 period of sessions.

In view of this, it has been decided that, beginning in February, the State Council should hold sessions once a month and in special cases whenever the junta deems suitable. The State Council can also meet at its own convenience to hear reports on the planned labor code reforms.

The junta also has asked me to reiterate publicly that the State Council remains open to all the bodies that comprise it.

This meeting is appropriate for me to say that at the conclusion of 1980 we see with satisfaction that during this past year--which has been very justly called the year of literacy--we have made advances for the benefit of our people.

A few minutes ago Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and companero member of the government junta, asked me to announce a decision made today by the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in connection with the 13th month. In keeping with the policy of austerity and efficiency promoted by the FSLN, he made a patriotic and revolutionary appeal to all companero workers to donate their 13th-month wages to the unemployment fund.

But, acknowledging on one hand the enormous efforts that the companero workers are making and anxious on the other to preserve the workers' real wages intact--if such a term might be used--as possible, the FSLN National Directorate is withdrawing that request and, therefore, only amounts in excess of 3,000 cordobas will be incorporated by law into the unemployment fund. In other words, the FSLN National Directorate urges and stimulates all companero workers who earn less than 3,000 cordobas to make use of their 13-month pay. [applause, chanting of slogans]

In 1980 we also suffered because of the loss of the valuable lives of honest Nicaraguans useful to the country who fell victims to unpatriotic actions. Victims included literacy teachers, peasants, armed forces members and other patriotic citizens.

Nobody is more inclined than our revolutionary people, who suffered the Somozist tyranny's repression, to wish peace and justice to other sister peoples suffering the horrors of the neglect that wipes out precious lives. It is for this reason that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction joins in the statement made by the companero commander of the revolution and State Council president deploring the death of Sisters Dorothy Thompson [as heard], Ita Ford and Maura Clarke and Miss Jean Donovan, whose atrocious murder has moved the entire world.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZES NATION'S BANKING SYSTEM

PA060150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Fernando Centeno Chong report]

[Excerpt] An important press conference by government reconstruction junta member Arturo Cruz was held today at noon at government house. The meeting was also attended by Jaime Vaca of the Bank of Nicaragua [BANIC] group; Alfredo Cesar, president of CORFIN [Nicaraguan Financial Corporation]; Dionisio Chamorro of the Real Estate Bank; Silvia Lanuse, vice president of CORFIN, Rolando Sevilla, director of reorganization; and Antonio Medrano of the Bank of America. The meeting was held to explain the reorganization of the national financial system, which reduces the 17 banking institutions to 5.

Arturo Cruz explained that the reorganization had been complex and that the BANIC group, the Bank of America and the Real Estate Bank, which took over the savings and loan companies, are now the three main institutions. The importance of the national development and the People's Credit Bank was also taken into consideration. Arturo Cruz said the People's Credit Bank will no longer be a minor bank but will become an institution with all support and capitalization from the government.

He also said no official was dismissed in the reorganization of the financial system and that there are only 10 officials awaiting reassignment out of more than 400 who have been assigned to other institutions, especially to the production sector.

Alfredo Cesar, president of CORFIN, said the 17 institutions in the national system were reduced to 5 in less than 6 months. He says this is a triumph because it is evidence of the organization and efforts made in the national economy.

REBELS DEFEATED; CAMP DISMANTLED IN NORTH

PA080309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Managua, 7 Dec (AFP)--The people's militia has fought another battle with counterrevolutionaries in northern Nicaragua and has broken up one of their camps, it was reported here today.

According to local press reports, the military operation took place at El Mojon area in Jinotega, 150 km north of Managua, where armed groups that oppose the revolution are very active. A battalion of militia engaged the counterrevolutionaries for 15 minutes, forcing them to flee in the heavy fog, leaving bloody tracks, it was reported here. The report states that the militia recovered grenades and dynamite abandoned by the "invaders" when they returned to Honduran territory.

This was the third successful operation in El Mojon in the last few days, it was pointed out. The report adds that an undetermined number of counterrevolutionaries died in previous encounters and that several lots of arms and other military materiel had been captured.

MALMIERCA ENDS IRAQ VISIT, GOES TO ALGERIA

FL090037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has ended a visit to Baghdad, capital of Iraq, as part of a good-will mission to find a political solution to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Malmierca today departed for Algeria. The Cuban foreign minister is fulfilling a mission as a personal envoy of the chairman of the nonaligned countries ovement, Fidel Castro.

'ring his stay in Baghdad, Malmierca met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to examine vs to reach a peaceful and equitable solution of the problem.

Malmierca today arrived in Algiers from Baghdad on an official visit accompanied by a delegation. The Cuban foreign minister was welcomed by his Algerian counterpart, Mohamed Benhahia, at the local airport.

PEMEX DIRECTOR EXPLAINS MEXICO-CUBA OIL PROTOCOL

FL081124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The creation of Cuban and Mexican Government commissions to begin activities in January 1981 to implement the signed protocol on oil was announced by Mexican Petroleum [Pemex] Director Jorge Diaz Serrano shortly before he left for Mexico. The Pemex director spoke at a press conference about aspects of his visit to Cuba and the meeting he held with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Various problems concerned with energy, development and Cuba's need to solve this important aspect of its growth were discussed at that meeting.

Referring to the protocol, Diaz Serrano said it involves three areas: One of them is to be carried out in the short term, namely, the commercial part of the protocol, and it involves the buying and selling of processed products. The second one, the industrial part, is a mid-term one and is concerned with the Nico Lopez refinery. The third point is a long-term one, which is concerned with increased prospection work to see if it is possible to accelerate a process of discovering new oil fields with the joint application of Mexican and Cuban technology.

Regarding the possibilities of oil in Cuba, Diaz Serrano noted that Fidel had said that it should be viewed cautiously and with reasonable optimism.

Diaz Serrano reported that upon his return to Mexico, a team will be formed to maintain contact with a similar one that will be formed in Cuba to take care of the three areas of the protocol and that the teams would act quickly in common agreement.

Answering a question on thepossibility of oil supply from Mexico to Cuba, he replied that the matter had been discussed. This possibility, he said, would be part of a four-way operation because we have customers in Europe and the oil that comes to Cuba from the Soviet Union could be sent to those European customers and we, in turn, could send oil from Mexico to Cuba, resulting in an important savings in transportation and freight costs. He reiterated that this is simply a possibility and that its implementation would depend on the other three parties involved. Mexico, he emphasized, is willing to serve Cuba.

Finally, the Pemex director noted that the total amount of investments and financing which would be involved in the works called for in the protocol could not be immediately determined. He concluded: It is not our desire to make profits in these explorations.

BAHAMAS

STATEMENT ON WORK PERMITS ISSUED TO IMMIGRANTS

FL091314 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs has issued a warning concerning work permits for illegal immigrants. A statement from the ministry has advised the illegal immigrants not to be led by ill advise that they will receive work permits on payment of $1,000. The ministry warns the public that no such statement should be made.

The statement from the ministry said established procedures and normal fees should continue. A translation of the statement from the ministry has been provided for the benefit of Haitians.

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT TO MOVE AGAINST NONREGISTERED PAPERS

FL061255 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Roseau, 2 Dec (CANA)--The Dominica Government announced today that it was moving against persons involved in the publication of non-registered newspapers, but said that it had no intention of curtailing freedom of the press here.

In a radio broadcast Attorney General Ronan David however warned that such freedom of the press "must be exercised and enjoyed within the framework of the laws and constitution of the Commonwealth of Dominica."

His address here follows the appearance of a news bulletin "the EYE" which political observers here speculated was linked to the Labor Party of former Prime Minister Patrick John.

However, in a letter appearing in the latest issue of the "EYE" Mr John indicated "the Dominica Labor Party is not responsible for the printing, publishing, distributing or selling to the public the newspaper entitled the EYE."

GRENADA

MINISTER SAYS PEOPLE HAVE 'NO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS'

FL061230 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] St George's, 2 Dec (CANA)--Attorney General and Minister for Legal Affairs Kendrick Radix told Mr Justice Archibald Nedd in the high court today that Grenadians now have no fundamental rights and freedoms.

Mr. Radix's statement came in the course of hearing of an application for a writ of habeas corpus brought by Attorney Lloyd Noel on behalf of a detained civilian Ralph Thompson. Noel resigned last June as attorney general and a member of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

"However," Mr Radix said, "The People's Revolutionary Government, as is compatible with the interests of the nation, will observe and protect the interests of the individual."

Thompson was arrested on 19 June, the day on which a bomb killed three people at a public rally. The detention order was seen by Patrick Macleish, commissioner of prisons, some four months after the arrest and Noel alleges that, on several grounds, the order is invalid and Thompson is being held illegally.

Radix pointed out to the court that the first law passed by the PRG suspended the constitution and he said the courts must bear in mind that a hiatus has been created in which executive action is necessary by virtue of law.

"We are in a unique situation and the courts have to act in a revolutionary way. Grenada is the smallest country in the world which has embarked on a course to chart its own destiny," said Mr Radix.

Mr Noel argued that the constitution did not give citizens their fundamental rights and freedoms, but simply regarded them.

"Fundamental rights and freedoms are set out in the common law," he said, "and the suspension of the constitution does not suspend those rights and freedoms. The common law is in effect in Grenada and so are the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens."

TRADE DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH CUBA, BRAZIL

FL042357 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A two-man delegation from this country represented Grenada recently at a trade meeting in both Brazil and Cuba. Representing Grenada were Brothers (Terry Malone) and [name indistinct] and they spent 5 days in Cuba where they held discussions on matters relating to sea transport.

After leaving Cuba, the delegation went on to the Brazilian international trade fair where goods manufactured in that country were inspected. While in Brazil, the delegation also took the opportunity to speak to some Brazilian manufacturers on possible trade between Brazil and Grenada. Areas covered also included areas of possible trade development and the development of technical and economic cooperation between Grenada and Brazil. Of cardinal importance were discussions on assistance to Grenada in areas of road construction, fishing and [word indistinct] transportation.

BISHOP CONGRATULATES UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, LAOS

FL042349 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has sent a message of compliment to the government and people of the United Arab Emirates. On behalf of the People's Revolutionary Government, Prime Minister Bishop extended warm fraternal freetings to the government and people of the United Arab Emirates on the occasion of the national day of that country. The message said that the people's revolutionary government will continue to devote its efforts to strengthening and further developing the fraternal ties and solidarity that exist between the peoples of the two countries.

A message was also sent to the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the occasion of that country's national day. This message also reaffirmed the friendly ties between the (?two) peoples and countries.

HAITI

HAITI TO RECEIVE MEXICAN, VENEZUELAN PETROLEUM

PA061431 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1705 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Dec (EFE)--The Haitian Government today approved the agreement, recently signed with Mexico, for the purchase of 3,500 barrels of crude oil during 1981.

The agreement was signed between the Haitian Government and Mexican Petroleum [Pemex] on 26 November in Mexico. It also says that Haiti will receive 2.4 million gallons of propane gas annually from Mexico.

Government sources said that a similar agreement had been signed with Venezuela which will also send Haiti 3,500 barrels of crude daily during the coming year.

Haiti has thus benefited from the San Jose, Costa Rica, agreement in favor of the energy needs of Caribbean countries.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER REPORTS SUCCESSFUL TALKS IN U.S.

FL081129 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga returned to the island yesterday with the news that his talks with officials of the World Bank and the IMF were very successful. Mr Seaga said he had talked with the managing director of the IMF and the presidents of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and international finance corporations.

The prime minister described (?his talks) in Washington and New York as crucial, financial and political, saying they were successful on both counts. However, Mr Seaga was unable to say it there would be any improvements in IMF conditions to Jamaica as he said the talks were exploratory.

CUBAN TRACTORS PRESENTED TO AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

FL051343 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Twenty-eight Cuban tractors were yesterday presented to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Cuban Government. The tractors were turned over the the parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Astil Sangster, by the Cuban charge d'affaires, Carlos Diaz, (?yesterday) afternoon at (western terminal). In presenting the tractors, Sr Diaz said the new gift would be good for the Jamaican people. Mr Sangster replied (?with) deep appreciation for the tractors and said he was sure the people who used them in agriculture would take good care of them.

OFFICIAL ORDERS REMOVAL OF CASTRO PHOTOGRAPHS

FL081500 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Large photographs of Fidel Castro of Cuba and other communist leaders were removed from the walls of the offices of the Agency for Public Information (API) Tuesday morning on the instruction of the new director of API, Mr Ken Jones.

Mr Jones took that action after a tour of all departments of the API soon after assuming office. He took up office on Monday. He told the staff that there was no bitterness motivating his instructions, but that he had not seen any photograph of the governor-general, for example, or other known leaders of the country whose pictures were deserving of display.

Jamaica was not a communist country [in boldface] and to display photographs of Castro and other communist leaders, could only be regarded as "defiance of the Jamaican Government and a show of contempt," Mr Jones told his staff.